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FACSIMILES OF THE BANCKER BROADSIDES

SALE, MARCH 25TH, 1898

To the Public.

THE long expected TEA SHIP arrived laſt night at Sandy-Hook, but the pilot would not bring up the Captain till the ſenſe of the city was known. The committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the Captain ſolicits for liberty to come up to provide neceſſaries for his return. The ſhip to remain at Sandy-Hook. The committee conceiving it to be the ſenſe of the city that he ſhould have ſuch liberty, ſignified it to the Gentleman who is to ſupply him with proviſions, and other neceſſaries. Advice of this was immediately diſpatched to the Captain; and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the cuſtom-houſe, and that no time be loſt in diſpatching him.

New-York, April 19, 1774.

CATALOGUE COMPILED AND SALE
CONDUCTED BY
STAN. V. HENKELS.

AT THE BOOK AUCTION ROOMS OF
DAVIS & HARVEY,
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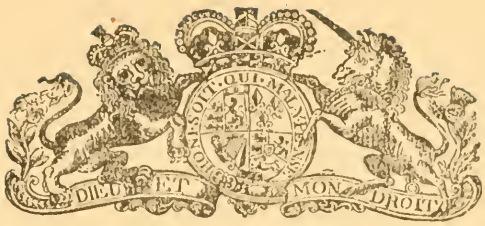
REDUCED FACSIMILE OF LOT 133

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF LOT 134



By Authority.

NEW-YORK, *October* 8, 1777.

EARLY this Morning Lieutenant Colonel INNES, Inſpector General of Provincial Forces, arrived from Fort *Montgomery* with the agreeable News, that, on the Evening of the 6th Inſtant, that Fort, with Fort *Clinton* and its Dependencies, were taken by Storm by his Majeſty's Troops under the Command of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY CLINTON. Our Loſs does not exceed one Hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

The Gallantry and Perſeverance of the *Britiſh* and Provincial Troops cannot be ſufficiently applauded.

Immediately after the Surrender of the Forts, the Rebels ſet Fire to their Frigates, Gallies, *&c.*

We are ſorry to inform the Public that the gallant Lieutenant Colonel CAMPBELL of the 52d Regiment, Major SILL of the 63d, Major GRANT of the *New-York* Volunteers, and Captain STEWART of the 26th Regiment, are among the killed.

A particular Account of this glorious and important Succeſs will ſoon be publiſhed by Authority, and printed by

JAMES RIVINGTON,

Printer to the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

Facsimile of Lot 1. Reduced one-half.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1775.

The following Letters are published by order of the Honourable Continental Congress.

SIR, *Head-quarters, Cambridge, August, 11, 1775*

I Understand that the officers engaged in the cause of liberty and their country, who by the fortune of war have fallen into your hands, have been thrown indiscriminately into a common jail, appropriated for felons—that no consideration has been had for those of the most respectable rank, when languishing with wounds and sickness—that some of them have been even amputated, in this unworthy situation.

Let your opinion, Sir, of the principle which actuates them be what it may, they suppose they act from the noblest of all principles, a love of freedom and their country. But political opinions, I conceive, are foreign to this point. The obligations arising from the rights of humanity, and claims of rank, are universally binding and extensive, (except in case of retaliation.) There, I should have hoped, would have dictated a more tender treatment of those individuals, whom chance or war had put in your power. Nor can I forbear suggesting its fatal tendency to widen that unhappy breach, which you, and those Ministers under whom you act, have repeatedly declared you wish to see for ever closed.

My duty now makes it necessary to apprize you, that for the future I shall regulate my conduct towards those gentlemen, who are, or may be in our possession, exactly by the rule you shall observe towards those of ours, now in your custody.

If severity and hardship mark the line of your conduct, (painful as it may be to me) your prisoners will feel its effects, but if kindness and humanity are shewn to ours, I shall with pleasure consider those in our hands only as unfortunate, and they shall receive from me that treatment to which the unfortunate are ever entitled.

I beg to be favoured with an answer, as soon as possible, and am, Sir, your very humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General GAGE.

SIR, *Boston, August 13, 1775*

TO the glory of civilized nations, humanity and war have been compatible; and compassion to the subdued is become almost a general system.

Britons, ever pre-eminent in mercy, have outgone common examples and overlooked the criminal in the captive. Upon these principles, your prisoners, whose lives by the laws of the land are destined to the cord, have hitherto been treated with care and kindness, and more comfortably lodged than the King's troops in the hospitals; indiscriminately it is true, for I acknowledge no rank, that is not derived from the King.

My intelligence from your army would justify severe recrimination, I understand there are of the King's faithful subjects, taken some time since by the rebels, labouring like Negro slaves to gain their daily subsistence, or reduced to the wretched alternative, to perish by famine, or take arms against their King and country. Those who have made the treatment of the prisoners in my hands, or of your other friends in Boston, a pretence for such measures, found barbarity upon falsehood.

I would willingly hope, Sir, that the sentiments of liberality, which I have always believed you to possess, will be exerted to correct these misdoings. Be temperate in political disquisition: give free operation to truth, and punish those who deceive and misrepresent, and not only the effects, but the causes of this unhappy conflict will be removed.

Should those under whose usurped authority you act, controul such a disposition, and dare to call severity retaliation, to God who knows all hearts, be the appeal for the dreadful consequences. I trust that British soldiers, asserting the rights of the state, the laws of the land, the being of the constitution, will meet all events with becoming fortitude. They will court victory, with the spirit their cause inspires, and from the same motive will find the patience of martyrs under misfortune.

Till I read your insinuations in regard to Ministers, I conceived that I had acted under the King; whose wishes, it is true, as well as those of his Ministers, and of every honest man, have been to see this unhappy breach forever closed; but unfortunately for both countries, those, who long since projected the present crisis, and influence the councils of America, have views very different from accommodation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

George Washington, Esq. T. GAGE.

SIR, *Head-quarters, Cambridge, Aug. 19, 1775.*

I Addressed you on the eleventh instant in terms which gave the fair scope for the exercise of that humanity and politeness, which were supposed to form a part of your character. I remonstrated with you on the unworthy treatment shewn to the officers and citizens of America, whom the fortune of war, chance, or a mistaken confidence, had thrown into your hands.

Whether British or American mercy, fortitude, and patience, are most pre-eminent—whether our virtuous citizens, whom the hand of tyranny has forced into arms, to defend their wives, their children, and their property, or the mercenary instruments of lawless dominion, avarice and revenge, best deserve the appellation of rebels, and the punishment of that cord, which your affected clemency has forborn inflict; whether the authority under which I act, is usurped, or founded upon the genuine principles of liberty, were altogether foreign to the subject. I purposely avoided all political disquisition; nor shall I now avail myself of those advantages, which the sacred cause of my country, of liberty, and human nature give me over you, much less shall I stoop to retort an invective. But the intelligence you say you have received from our army, requires a reply. I have taken time, Sir, to make a strict inquiry, and find it has not the least foundation in truth. Not only your officers and soldiers have been treated with a tenderness due to fellow citizens and brethren, but even those execrable parricides, whose councils and aid have deluged their country with blood, have been protected from the fury of a justly enraged people. Far from compelling or permitting their assistance, I am embarrassed with the numbers who crowd to our camp, animated with the purest principles of virtue, and love of their country. You advise me to give free operation to truth, to punish misrepresentation and falsehood. If experience stamps value upon counsel, yours must have a weight, which few can claim. You best can tell how far the convulsion, which has brought such ruin on both countries, and shaken the mighty empire of Britain to its foundation, may be traced to these malignant causes.

You affect, Sir, to despise all rank, not derived from the same source with your own. I cannot conceive one more honourable, than that, which flows from the uncorrupted choice of a brave and free people, the purest source, and original fountain of all power. Far from making it a plea for cruelty, a mind of true magnanimity and enlarged ideas would comprehend and respect it.

What may have been the ministerial views, which have precipitated the present crisis, Lexington, Concord, and Charlestown can best declare. May that God, to whom you then appealed, judge between America and you. Under his providence, those, who influence the councils of America, and all the other inhabitants of the United Colonies, at the hazard of their lives, are determined to hand down to posterity, those just and invaluable privileges which they received from their ancestors.

I shall now, Sir, close my correspondence with you, perhaps for ever. If your officers, our prisoners, receive a treatment from me, different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

General GAGE. G. WASHINGTON.

Facsimile of Lot 3. Reduced one-half.

An Express

Juſt arrived from

General WASHINGTON.

Camp at Cambridge, Oct. 24, 1775

SIR,

THE incloſed information being of the higheſt importance, I thought it proper to tranſmit it to you with all diſpatch, I am Sir,

Your obedient ſervant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

On the Service of the United Colonies.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Eſq; Dep. Gov. of Rhode-Iſland, Providence

(Inclofed.)

Falmouth, Monday, 16th Oct. 1775.

THE Canceaux ſhip of ſixteen guns, commanded by Captain Mowat, a large ſhip, ſchooner, and a ſloop armed, anchored below the town the 17th inſt. At 3 o'clock P. M. they weighed and came up, and anchored within gun ſhot, and immediately Capt. Mowat ſent a letter on ſhore to the town, giving them two hours to move their families out, as he had orders to fire the town. The town immediately choſe a committee of three gentlemen, and ſent them on board to know the reaſon of the town's being ſet on fire. He returned for anſwer, that his orders were to ſet on fire all the ſea port towns between Boſton and Halifax, and that he expected New-York was then burnt to aſhes. He farther ſaid, that when he received orders from the Admiral, he deſired that he might ſhew ſome favour to the town of Falmouth, which the Admiral granted (I ſuppoſe as Capt. Mowat was under particular obligations to ſome gentlemen at Falmouth for civilities ſhewn him when in captivity amongſt them) and which favour was to ſpare the town till 9 o'clock, Wedneſday morning, in caſe we would ſend him off eight ſmall arms, which the town immediately did.

Wedneſday morning being the 18th, the Committee went on board of Capt. Mowat again, in order to ſave the town; he ſaid he would ſave the town till he heard from the Admiral, in caſe we would ſend off four carriage guns, deliver up all our ſmall arms, ammunition, &c. and ſend four gentlemen of the town as hoſtages, which the town would not do. About half paſt nine in the morning he began to fire from the four armed veſſels, and in five minutes ſet fire to ſeveral houſes. He continued firing till after dark the ſame day, which deſtroyed the largeſt part of the town. He farther informed the Committee that he ſhould proceed to Portſmouth, and deſtroy that place alſo. The foregoing is as near the facts as I am able to remember. Witneſs my hand.

PEARSON JONES.

Proſpect-Hill, October 24, 1775.

SIR,

BY an expreſs that arrived from Falmouth laſt night, we learn the greateſt part of the town is in aſhes. The enemy fired about three thouſand ſhot into it, and a large number of carcaſes and bombs, which ſet the town on fire, the enemy landed once or twice to ſet fire to the houſes, they loſt eight or ten men in the attempt, and had one taken priſoner, the inhabitants got out a very conſiderable part of their furniture, no perſon killed or wounded during the whole time of their firing; the enemy produced orders from admiral Graves, to burn all the towns from Boſton to Halifax. Capt. Mowat informed the committee at Falmouth, there had arrived orders from England about ten days ſince, to burn all the ſea port towns on the continent, that would not lay down and deliver up their arms, and give hoſtages for their future good behaviour; he alſo acquainted them that he expected the city of New-York was in aſhes; by theſe accounts we may learn what we have to expect, I think Newport ſhould be fortified in the beſt manner it can be, doubtleſs the enemy will make an attempt to get the Rock off the Iſland, proviſion ſhould be made to defeat them; death and deſolation ſeems to mark their foot ſteps, fight or be ſlaves is the American motto, the firſt is by far the moſt eligible. In haſte I am with eſteem, your moſt obedient humble ſervant.

NATHANIEL GREEN.

To the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Eſq; in Providence, (per Expreſs.)

Facsimile of Lot 4. Reduced one-half.

New-York, June 24th, 1775

Last Night Arrived

AN EXPRESS

From the Provincial Camp near Boston, with the following interesting Account of an Engagement at Charlestown, between about Three Thousand of the King's Regular Forces, and about Half the Number of Provincials, on Saturday the 17th Instant.

ON Friday night, June 16th, 1500 of the provincials went to Bunker's-Hill, in order to intrench there, and continued intrenching till Saturday 10 o'clock, when two thousand regulars marched out of Boston, landed in Charlestown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, set fire to it in 10 different places at once; then dividing their army, one part of it marched up in the front of the provincial's intrenchment, and began to attack the provincials at long shot; the other part of the army marched up the town of Charlestown, under cover of the smoak occasioned by the fire of the town. The provincial Sentinels discovered the regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this, given by the sentry to the Connecticut forces posted on that wing, Captain Nolton, of Ashford, with 400 of said forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up a post and rail fence, and carrying the posts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breast work. Capt. Nolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within 15 rods, and then not till the word was given. At the word being given the enemy fell surprisingly. It was thought by spectators who stood at a distance, that our men did great execution. The action continued about two hours, when the regulars on the right wing were put into confusion, and gave way.—The Connecticut troops closely pursued them, and were on the point of pushing their bayonets; when orders were received from General Pomeroy, for those who had been in action two hours, to fall back, and their places to be supplied by fresh forces. These orders being mistaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was headed to the left, the principal place of action, where Captains, Nolton, Chester, Clarke, and Putnam had forced the enemy to give way and retire before them, for some considerable distance; and being warmly pursuing the enemy, were with difficulty persuaded to retire. But the right wing, by mistaking the orders, having already retired; the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat also with the main body.—They retreated with precipitation across the causeways to Winter-Hill, in which they were exposed to the fire of the enemy, from their shipping and floating batteries.

We sustained our principal loss in passing the causeway. The enemy pursued our troops to Winter-Hill, where the provincials being reinforced by General Putnam, renewed the battle with great spirit, repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and pursued them till they got under cover of their cannon from the shipping—when the enemy retreated to B——— Hill, and the provincials to Winter-Hill; where, after intrenching and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the regulars on Bunker's Hill, and on the ships and floating batteries in the harbour, when the Express came away. The number of the provincials killed, is between 40 and 70, 140 wounded; of the Connecticut troops, 16 were killed; no officer among them, was either killed or wounded, except Lieut. Grovesnor, who is wounded in the hand——A Colonel or Lieut. Col. of the New-Hampshire forces, among the dead. It is also said that Doct. Warren, is undoubtedly among the slain.—The provincials lost 3 iron six pounders, some intrenching tools and knapsacks.

The number of regulars that first attacked the provincials on Bunker's hill was not less than 2000—The number of provincials was only 1500, who, it is supposed would have soon gained a compleat victory, had it not been for the unhappy mistake already mentioned.—The regulars were afterwards reinforced with 1000 men—It is uncertain how great a number of the enemy were killed or wounded; but it was supposed by spectators, who saw the whole action, that there could not be less than 4 or 500 killed—Mr. Gardner who got out of Boston on Sunday evening, says that there were 500 wounded men brought into that place, the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Captain Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a spectator on Winter-Hill, during the whole action.

Printed by JOHN HOLT, in Water Street, near the Coffee House.

Facsimile of Lot 6. Reduced one-half.

New-York, Aug. 29, 1775.

Fresh News,

JUST ARRIVED

From Gen. Wooster.

OYSTER PONDS, 27th Aug. 1775.

SIR,

YOUR Favor of the 11th Instant, came duly to Hand, and I should have sailed for Haerlem, without loss of Time, had not I received the following important Intelligence from Gen. Washington, viz.

Aug. 23d, 1775.—Yesterday I received Advice from Boston, that a Number of Transports have sailed on a second Expedition, for fresh Provisions! As they may pursue the same Course, only advancing further, we think Montaug Point, on Long-Island, a very probable Place of their Landing; I have therefore thought it best to give you the earliest Intelligence, but I do not mean to confine your Attention or Vigilance to that Place, you will please to extend your Views as far as the Mischief may be probably extended"—Thus far the Intelligence. I will further inform you, That the Kings Fisher, last Wednesday, went up the Sound, with several small Cutters, reconnoitering the North Side of the Island; and Thursday there followed past this Place two Top-sail Vessels, which I apprehend to be Transports, as they fired two Signal Guns when they went thro the Race.--- I would therefore recommend it to the Provincial Congress, to keep a good Guard over Queen's County, as I imagine their Design is to get Stock from Huntington, Lloyd's Neck, or Flushing; and as we hope to secure all the Stock upon this Part of the Island, you may expect the Boston Fleet will proceed further up Sound.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

DAVID WOOSTER.

To P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq,
President, &c.

Facsimile of Lot 7. Reduced one-half.

ALBANY, October 30, 1775.

Fresh Advices from Canada.

Last Saturday Evening an Express from the Continental Army in Canada, arrived in this City, with the following important Intelligence, viz.

THAT the Fortress of Chamblee was taken the 18th Instant;---The Garrison surrendered Prisoners of War:---To facilitate its Reduction, the Canadians carried the Cannon, of the Continental Troops, down the Rapids and past the Fort at St. John's.---Our Troops were attacked at La Prarie, but the Party who attacked them were defeated with much Loss. Their formidable Schooner was sunk by our Cannon:-----Two Stands of Colours were taken at Chamblee -----We have taken such a Quantity of Powder, and Ammunition of every Kind, that the Reduction of St. John's is almost certain.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Canada, to his Friend in this City.

"Camp before St. Johns, October 20, 1775.

"I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you that Fort Chamblee surrendered the 18th Instant, to Major Brown. Inclosed I send you a List of the Officers, Soldiers, and Stores, taken at Chamblee. Your Brother is gone to Long Geel, where they have had a small Skirmish with 150 Canadians, and have taken five of them Prisoners.

A List of Prisoners taken at CHAMBLEE.

Major STOPFORD,	Lieut. HARRISON,
Capt. PRICE,	Capt. AIGE, of the Schooner.
Capt. GOODWIN,	Commissary M'COLOUGH,
Lieut. HAMEN,	A Surgeon,
Lieut. SHUTTLEWORTH.	76 PRIVATES.

An Inventory of STORES taken at CHAMBLEE.

80 Barrels Flour,	6564 Musket Cartridges,
11 Ditto Rice,	150 French Arms,
7 Ditto Pease,	3 Royal Mortars,
6 Ditto Butter,	61 Shells,
134 Ditto Pork, (7 damaged)	500 Hand Granades,
124 Barrels Gun Powder,	83 Stands Royal Fusileers Muskets,
300 Swivel Shot,	83 Accoutrement of Ditto,
Box Musket Shot,	Naval Stores for 3 Vessels.

Five FRENCH Prisoners taken at LONG GEEL

Facsimile of Lot 8. Reduced one-half.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS,

DECEMBER 6, 1775.

WE the Deputies of the Thirteen United Colonies in North-America, have taken into our most serious consideration a Proclamation issued from the Court at St. James's, on the Twenty-third day of August last. The name of his Majesty is used to give it a sanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of these United Colonies, the aspersions which it is calculated to throw upon our cause, and to prevent, as far as possible, the undeserved punishments, which it is designed to prepare for our friends.

We are accused of "forgetting the allegiance which we owe to the power that has "protected and sustained us." Why all this ambiguity and obscurity in what ought to be so plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? Our words have ever avowed it—our conduct has ever been consistent with it. We condemn, and with arms in our hands—a resource which Freemen will never part with—we oppose the claim and exercise of unconstitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the British Constitution our best inheritance, rights, as well as duties, descend upon us. We cannot violate the latter by defending the former. We should act in diametrical opposition to both, if we permitted the claims of the British Parliament to be established and the measures pursued in consequence of those claims to be carried into execution among us. Our sagacious ancestors provided bounds against the inundation of tyranny and tide of power on one side, as well as against that of faction and licentiousness on the other. On which has the breach been made? It is objected against us by the most inveterate and the most candid of our enemies, that we have opposed any of the just prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of those prerogatives? Why, then, are we accused of forgetting our allegiance?—We have performed our duty. We have resisted in those cases in which the right to resist is stipulated as expressly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other cases, stipulated on the part of the Crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our resistance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alleged that "we have proceeded to "an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion consist? It is thus described —— "Arraying ourselves in hostile manner "to withstand the execution of the Law, and "traitorously preparing, ordering and levying "war against the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but such as have been transmitted to us by our ancestors, and such as have been consented to by ourselves or our representatives elected for that purpose. What laws, stamp with these characters, have we withstood? We have indeed defended them, and we will risque every thing, do every thing and suffer every thing in their defence. To support our laws, and our liberties established by our laws, we have prepared, ordered, and levied war. But in this traitorously, or against the King? We view him as the constitutional representative of him. That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppose, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, lose the distinction between the King and his Ministers. Happy it would have been for some former Princes, had it been always preserved on the part of the Crown!

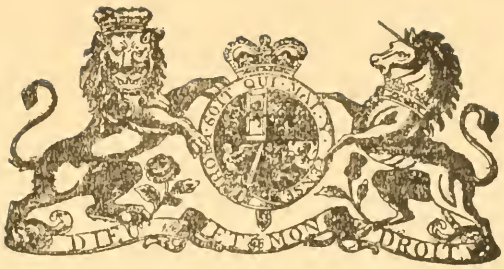
Besides all this we observe, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected that a proclamation, which by the constitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal basis to have rested upon. A correspondence between the inhabitants of Great-Britain and their brethren in America, produced, in better times, much satisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion shall one, who is unwilling to break on this correspondence, and is, at the same time, anxious not to expose himself to the dreadful consequences threatened in this proclamation,—by what criterion shall he regulate his conduct? He is admonished not to carry on correspondence with the persons now in rebellion in the colonies. How shall he ascertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He consults the law to learn the nature of the supposed crime. The law is silent upon the subject. Thus, in a country where it has been often said, and formerly with justice, that the government is by law and not by men, might render him perfectly easy. But proclamations have been sometimes dangerous engines in the hands of those in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State, of all persons "who shall be "found carrying on correspondence with "the persons in rebellion, in order to bring "to condign punishment the authors, perpetrators, or abettors of such dangerous "designs." Let us suppose, for a moment, that some persons in the colonies are in rebellion, and that those, who carry on correspondence with them, might learn, by some rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to discriminate them. Does it follow that all correspondence with them deserves to be punished? It might have been intended to apprise them of their danger, and to recall to them from their crimes. By what law does a correspondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that those who aid and adhere to the King's enemies: and those who correspond with them in order to enable them to carry their designs into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reason and justice and the constitution go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principle of reason and justice and the constitution will not prevail. Experience suggests to us the doubt: If they should not, we must resort to arguments drawn from a very different source. We, therefore, in the name of the people of these United Colonies, and by authority, according to the purest maxims of representation derived from them, declare, that whatever punishment shall be inflicted upon any persons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding or abetting the cause of American liberty, shall be inflicted, as the same kind and the same degree upon those, in our power, who have favoured, aided or abetted, or shall favour, aid or abet the system of ministerial oppression. The external difference between our cause and that of our enemies might justify a severer punishment. The law of retaliation will unquestionably warrant one equally severe.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, on occasion or to multiply punishments. Our sole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controversy, in which Britons fight against Britons and the descendants of Britons, let the calamities intended arise incident to a civil war suffice. We hope additions will not, from wantonness be made to them on one side. We shall regret the necessity, if laid under the necessity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, &c.

Facsimile of Lot 9. Reduced one-half.



HIS

MAJESTY's

MOST GRACIOUS

SPEECH,

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Nov.* 26.

THIS day the King went in the usual state to open both Houses of Parliament, when being seated on the Throne, and the Commons by command attending, he made the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together, in a conjuncture which demands your most serious attention, in the time of profound peace without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forbore to disturb the public tranquility in violation of the faith of treaties and the general rights of sovereigns, at first by the clandestine supply of arms and other aid, to my revolted subjects in North-America, and afterwards by avowing openly their support, and entering into several engagements with the leaders of the rebellion, and at length by committing open hostilities and depredations on my faithful subjects, and by an actual invasion of my dominions in America and the West-Indies.

It is, I trust, unnecessary for me to assure you that the same care and concern for the happiness of my people, which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, will make us desirous to see a restoration of the blessings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with security to the rights of this country.

In the mean time, I have not neglected to take the proper and necessary measures for disappointing the malignant designs of our enemies, and also, for making general reprisals, and although my efforts have not been attended with all the success which the justice of our cause and the vigour of our exertions seem to promise, yet the extensive commerce of my subjects has been protected in most of its branches, and large reprisals have been made upon the injurious aggressors, by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterprizing spirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and sincere their professions, however just and honourable their purposes, must necessarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great satisfaction to have informed you, that the conciliatory measures planned by the wisdom and temper of Parliament, had taken the desired effect, and brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion.

In this situation of affairs, the national honour and security call so loudly upon us for the most active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartiest concurrence and support. From the vigour of your councils, and the conduct and intrepidity of my officers and forces, by sea and land, I flatter myself, by the blessing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and maintaining the honour of my crown, and the interests of my people, against all our enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you, and when you consider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will, I doubt not, grant me such supplies as you shall judge necessary for the public service, and adequate to the present emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have, according to the powers vested in me for that purpose, called forth the militia to assist in the interior defence of this country; and I have with the greatest and truest satisfaction, been myself a witness of that public spirit, that steady ardour, and that love of their country, which animates all ranks of my faithful subjects, and which cannot fail of making us safe at home, and respected abroad.

[*The above Speech is copied from the New-Jersey Gazette, dated the 10th of February.*]

Published by JAMES RIVINGTON, Printer to the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

Facsimile of Lot 10. Reduced one-half.

To The PUBLIC.

WHOEVER seriously considers the impoverished State of this City, especially of many of the poor Inhabitants of it, must be greatly surprised at the Conduct of such of them as employ the Soldiers, when there are a Number of the former that want Employment to support their distressed Families. Every Man of Sense amongst us knows that the Army is not kept here to protect, but to enslave us; and notwithstanding our Assemblies have given vast Sums of Money to provide them with such Necessaries which many of the good Burgers want

These Supplies are paid by a Tax on the Colony, a third of which is the Quota for this City and County Add to this Burthen the heavy Duty we pay on Sugar, &c which so greatly distresses our Trade, and has so impoverished this City, that many of its former Inhabitants have removed, and others that remain, are, for want of Employ, unable to support themselves and are thereby become a public Charge. This might, in a great Measure, be prevented with Comfort to their distressed Families, and a saving to the Community, if the Employers of Labourers would attend to it with that Care and Benevolence that a Citizen owes to his Neighbour by employing him. Is it not enough that you pay Taxes for Billeting Money to support the Soldiers, and a Poor Tax, to maintain many of their Whores and Bastards in the Work-House, without giving them the Employment of the Poor, who you must support if you don't employ them, which adds greatly to swell your Poor Tax? I hope my Fellow Citizens will take this Matter into Consideration, and not countenance a Sett of Men who are Enemies to Liberty, and at the Beck of Tyrants to enslave. Especially when it will bring on you the just Reproaches of the Poor. Experience has convinced us, that good Usage makes Soldiers Insolent and Ungrateful; all the Money that you have hitherto given them, has only taught them to despise and insult you. This is evident in a great Number of them, attempting last Saturday Night to blow up the Liberty-Pole, which they had near effected if some of the Inhabitants had not discovered them. They had Time to Saw the Braces, and bore a hole in the Pole, which they filled with Powder, and plugged it up, in order to set Fire to it, which was discovered by a Person at Mr. MONTANYES: They in Resentment broke Seventy-Six Squares of his Windows, entered his House, and stopped him in the Passage with Swords, and threatned if he stirred to take his Life, which so intimidated the People in the House, that they were induced to go out of the Windows. Not satisfied with this atrocious Wickedness, they broke two of his Lamps, and several Bowls, and that they might the better accomplish their Designs, they posted Sentinels in the Roads that leads to Liberty Pole, to prevent their being discovered. This and worse would be the Treatment we might expect if there were a greater Number of them. It's hoped that this Conduct with the former Considerations will be sufficient to prevent any Friend to Liberty from Employing any of them for the future. There is a Matter of the utmost Importance to the Liberties of the good People of this Colony and the Continent now before the Assembly. All the Friends to Liberty that incline to bear a Testimony against a literal Compliance with the Mutiny Act, [otherwise called the Billeting Act] are desired to meet at Liberty-Pole, at Twelve o'Clock, on Wednesday next, which will be on the 17th Instant, where the whole Matter shall be communicated to them

New-York, January 15th, 1770 BRUTUS.

Facsimile of Lot 37. Reduced one-half.

NEW-YORK, *Tuesday*, April 25, 1775.

This Day, about Noon, arrived a ſecond EXPRESS from New-England, with the following important Advices.

Wallingford, Monday, April 24, 1775.

DEAR SIR,

COLONEL WADSWORTH was over in this place, moſt of yeſterday, and has ordered 20 men out of each company in his regiment, ſome of which had already ſet off, and others go this morning. He brings accounts which came to him authenticated from Thurſday in the afternoon. The King's troops being reinforced, a ſecond time, and joined, as I ſuppoſe, from what I can learn, by the party who were intercepted by Col. Gardner, were then encamped on Winter Hill, and were ſurrounded by 20,000 of our men, who were entrenching. —Colonel Gardner's ambuſh proved fatal to Lord Percy, and another General Officer, who were killed on the ſpot, the firſt fire — To counterbalance this good news, the ſtory is, that our firſt man in command, (who he is I know not) is alſo killed.—It ſeems they have loſt many men on both ſides — Colonel Wadſworth had the account a letter from Hartford,—The country beyond here are all gone, and we expect it will be impoſſible to procure horſes for our waggons, as they have, and will, in every place employ, themſelves, all their horſes —In this place they ſend an horſe for every 6th man, and are preſſing them for that purpoſe —I know of no way but you muſt immediately ſend a couple of ſtout able horſes, who may overtake us at Hartford poſſibly; where we muſt return Mrs. Noyes's, and Meloy's, if he holds out ſo far —Remember the horſes muſt be had at any rate.—I am in the greateſt haſte, your entire friend and humble ſervant.

JAMES LOCKWOOD.

N. B. Col. Gardner took 9 priſoners, and 12 clubbed their firelocks and came over to our party. Col. Gardner's party conſiſted of 700. and the regulars 1800. inſtead of 1200 as we heard before; they have ſent a veſſel up Myſtick River as far as Temple's Farm, which is about half a mile from Winter Hill. Theſe accounts being true, all the King's forces, except 4 or 500, muſt be incamped on Winter Hill.

At the inſtance of the gentlemen of Fairfield, juſt departed from hence, this is copied verbatim from the original, to be forwarded to that town. *Iſaac Beers*, *Pierpont Edwards*.

New-Haven, April 24, half paſt 9 Forenoon.

The above copy, came authenticated, from the ſeveral towns through which it paſſed, by the following gentlemen, viz.

Fairfield, 24th April, 3 o'clock afternoon, Thaddeus Burr, Andrew Rowland, Elijah Abel.

Norwalk 24th April, 7 o'clock afternoon. John Cannon, Thaddeus Betts, Samuel Graman, committee.

Stamford, 24th April, 10, o'clock evening. John Hait jun. Samuel Hutton; David Webb, Daniel Gray, Jonathan Waring, jun.

Greenwich, April 25, 3 o'clock morning. Amos Mead.

The above gentlemen write, that in each town, they ſhall hold themſelves in readineſs to march more men immediately, if wanted, and requeſt their brethren in the Weſtern towns and governments to do the ſame, and that all material intelligence, ſhall be forwarded with ſpeed.

Some accounts mention, that the ſoldiery had been guilty of ſome ſhocking barbarities, in wantonly burning houſes and murdering old men, women and children, but of theſe, we ſhall not mention particulars, till the arrival of more certain and circumſtantial accounts.

Printed from the atteſted Original, by JOHN HOLT.

Facsimile of Lot 58. Full size.

New-York, May 8, 1775.

Extract of a Letter From Philadelphia,

To a Gentleman in this City, dated the 6th inst.

YESTERDAY evening Dr. FRANKLIN arrived here from London in six weeks, which he left the 20th of March, which has given great joy to this town, he says we have no favours to expect from the Ministry, nothing but submission will satisfy them, they expect little or no opposition will be made to their troops, those that are now coming are for *New-York*, where it is expected they will be received with cordiality. As near as we can learn there are about four thousand troops coming in this fleet, the men of war and transports are in a great measure loaded with dry goods, to supply *New-York*, and the country round it, agents are coming over with them. Dr. *Franklin* is highly pleased to find us arming and preparing for the worst events, he thinks nothing else can save us from the most abject slavery and destruction, at the same time encourages us to believe a spirited opposition, will be the means of our salvation. The Ministry are alarmed at every opposition, and lifted up again at every thing which appears the least in their favour, every letter and every paper from hence, are read by them.

NEW-YORK.
Printed by JOHN ANDERSON, at Beekman's-Slip.

Reduced Facsimile of Lot 61.

To the Inhabitants of the *City and County of* New-York.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

NOTWITHSTANDING the present alarming situation of America in general, and the town of Boston in particular; as well as the utter abhorrence which you lately expressed at the conduct of Messrs. USTICKS, for supplying the army under General GAGE who is now carrying on the siege of Boston, with implements of war, &c. and, notwithstanding that this matter had been previously and earnestly recommended to your most serious attention by the General Committee; yet, are there men to be found, who are base enough, for lucrative considerations, to continue supplying the troops with necessaries, for effecting the immediate destruction of our brethren and fellow-subjects in Boston, who are now suffering the most unjust and cruel hardships in the common cause of America, which, if accomplished, will finally overtake the inhabitants of all the colonies The consideration of which, induced a number of the Freemen, Freeholders, Merchants, and others, to meet at the house of the Widow VAN DE WATER, in order to devise the most prudent and efficacious means for averting the impending ruin, that such a conduct must inevitably involve us in, and that to the eternal reproach of the community.

Accordingly a Committee was appointed to wait on those persons, to dissuade them from acting so base and unnatural a part; but, to our inexpressible grief, they were found to be so infatuated with the hopes of gain, that no impression could be made on their minds, of the cruelty, or injustice of their conduct. It was therefore thought by the Meeting, absolutely necessary, once more, in the present posture of affairs, to collect the sense of the city and county, on the propriety of furnishing the troops with hay, straw, &c. as well as boards and plank; the former of which will enable the General (as indeed without it, he cannot) more effectually to take the field, and the latter to make platforms for the artillery, &c. And, as there are now two transports sent here for those articles, as well as others, no doubt.--And as *Ralph Thurman* and *Robert Harding* have been employed to furnish the aforesaid articles, it is earnestly requested that the Freemen, Freeholders, and other inhabitants of the city and county will meet at VI o'clock on next Saturday evening, at the LIBERTY-POLE, in order to signify their sense on the present occasion, as those persons both persist in supplying the army with every necessary, in their way.

Thursday Night,
April 13, 1775.

By Order of the Meeting.

Facsimile of Lot 63. Full size.

AT a Meeting at the Exchange, 16th May, 1774, ISAAC LOW, chosen CHAIRMAN.

1st Question put, Whether it is necessary for the present, to appoint a Committee to correspond with the neighbouring Colonies, on the present important Crisis? Carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority.

2d. Whether a Committee be nominated this Evening for the Approbation of the Public?---Carried in the Affirmative by a great Majority.

3d. Whether the Committee of 50 be appointed, or 25?---Carried for 50, by a great Majority.

The following Persons were nominated:

John Alsop,
William Bayard,
Theophylact Bache,
Peter V. B. Livingston,
Philip Livingston,
Isaac Sears,
David Johnston,
Charles M' Evers,
Charles Nicholl,
Alexander M'Dougall,
Capt. Thomas Randall,
John Moore,
Isaac Low,
Leonard Lispenard,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
James Duane,
Edward Laight,
Thomas Pearsall,
Elias Desbrosses,
William Walton,
Richard Yates,
John De Lancey,
Miles Sherbrook,
John Thurman,
John Jay,
John Broome,
Benjamin Booth,
Joseph Hallett,
Charles Shaw,
Alexander Wallace,
James Jauncey,
Gabriel H. Ludlow,
Nicholas Hoffman,
Abraham Walton,
Gerardus Duyckinck,
Peter Van Schauck,
Henry Remsen,
Hamilton Young,
George Bowne,
Peter T. Curtenius,
Peter Goelet,
Abraham Brasher,
Abraham P. Lott,
David Van Horne,
Gerardus W. Beekman,
Abraham Duryee,
Joseph Bull,
William M'Adam,
Richard Sharpe,
Thomas Marston,
Francis Lewis, added *nem. con.* May 19th.

Reduced Facsimile of Lot 73.

To the Public.

THE long expected TEA SHIP arrived laſt night at Sandy-Hook, but the pilot would not bring up the Captain till the ſenſe of the city was known. The committee were immediately informed of her arrival, and that the Captain ſolicits for liberty to come up to provide neceſſaries for his return. The ſhip to remain at Sandy-Hook. The committee conceiving it to be the ſenſe of the city that he ſhould have ſuch liberty, ſignified it to the Gentleman who is to ſupply him with proviſions, and other neceſſaries. Advice of this was immediately diſpatched to the Captain; and whenever he comes up, care will be taken that he does not enter at the cuſtom-houſe, and that no time be loſt in diſpatching him.

New-York, April 19, 1774.

Facsimile of Lot 124. Full size.

Illumination.

COLONEL TILGHMAN, Aid de Camp to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, having brought official acounts of the SURRENDER of Lord Cornwallis, and the Garrifons of York and Gloucefter, thofe Citizens who chufe to ILLUMINATE on the GLORIOUS OCCASION, will do it this evening at Six, and extinguifh their lights at Nine o'clock.

Decorum and harmony are earneftly recommended to every Citizen, and a general difcountenance to the leaft appearance of riot.

October 24, 1781.

Facsimile of Lot 132. Full size.

To Jsrael Robinson Esqr Commander
of the Andrew Doria

SIR,

HAVING now fitted you out with every Requiſite for your preſent Voyage, in as complete a Manner as we can, we expect you will be very careful not to incur any Debts in Foreign Ports, to be charged to the American States, unleſs in Caſes of real Neceſſity, ariſing from unforeſeen Events, or unavoidable Accidents. And we ſtrongly recommend it to you, to be vigilant and careful in the Preſervation of the Veſſel under your Command, and of her Stores, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, that there may be no Waſte or Deſtruction therein, through the neglect of yourſelf or your Officers. You are to take notice, that on your return we ſhall demand an exact Inventory of every Thing belonging to your Veſſel, and ſhall compare the ſame with the Returns now left in this Office, and ſhall make you chargeable for all Deficiencies that may appear to have been occaſioned by wilfull Inattention and want of Care; and that we ſhall allow no Accounts of your own Expenditures, unleſs they are vouched by Bills or Receipts.

WE expect you will do your utmoſt to maintain good Order and wholeſome Diſcipline on Board your Veſſel; and conduct all Things committed to your Charge, with a View to the Service of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and to the Eſtabliſhment of your own Reputation.

WISHING you a happy Voyage, we heartily bid you FAREWELL.

Continental NAVY-BOARD,
PHILADELPHIA
6th Sept 1777

Fra Hopkinson
John Wharton
John Nixon

Reduced Facsimile of Lot 139.

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